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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 9, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity 87 78

July 9, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86  
Humidity 81 76

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.53.

7989 日二初月大

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918.

星期二 號九月七英港香

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PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### ITALIANS CONTINUE PRESSURE.

More Ground Gained and Prisoners Taken.

London, July 6.  
An Italian official message states:—On the Lower Piave our pressure is continuing firmly. We again broke up a stubborn enemy defence. Yesterday we gained more ground, reaching the right bank of the New Piave from Grisolera to the river mouth. We took over 400 prisoners. A violent offensive in return was attempted by the enemy in the north in the direction of Obissano but was arrested. Renewed violent attacks on our positions at Ponte Disalto, north-east of Grappa, failed.

The Austrian Version.

London, July 6.  
An Austrian wireless official message states:—Yesterday fighting continued at the mouth of the Piave. On one of the southern wings of our positions the enemy succeeded in pressing us back towards the main body.

Enemy's Heavy Losses.

London, July 7.  
An Italian official message reports:—We are consolidating ourselves on ground recaptured on the right bank of the New Piave. There is every indication that the enemy's losses are much higher than was foreseen. The French, in a brilliant raid at Zocchi on the Asiago-Plateau, took sixty-four prisoners. Three enemy attacks at Corone, between Fressa la Vellent and the Brenta, were singularly repulsed.

The Austrian Withdrawal.

London, July 7.  
An Austrian wireless official message states:—As the delta of the Piave was untenable without heavy sacrifices, we withdrew to a dyke position on the eastern bank. The main branch of the operation was carried out on the night of July 5. The enemy felt his way at midday on July 6 as far as the river.

### ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Activity on British Front.

London, June 7.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners in a raid east of Hamel. Hostile artillery is active at Fonquevillers and Hingee. We repulsed an attempted hostile raid on the morning of July 7 near Loore. There is hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Bathine sector. Three German aeroplanes were destroyed and one driven down uncontrollable. One British machine is missing. Seventeen tons of bombs were dropped on various targets during the last twenty-four hours.

An American Raid.

London, July 8.  
An American official message says:—We successfully raided in the Vosges, killing and wounding a number and taking several prisoners.

### MORE BRITISH AERIAL RAIDS.

London, July 7.  
The Air Ministry reports:—On the afternoon of July 6 our air squadrons successfully attacked railways at Metzablon. Two-and-a-half tons of bombs were dropped on this objective. Enemy machines attacked our formations over the objective. One hostile machine was driven down. All the British machines returned safely. During the night of July 6 our machines successfully attacked railway sidings at Saarbrücken and railways at Metzablon.

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

How Count Mirbach was Assassinated.

London, July 7.  
Reuter's correspondent at Basel learns from Berlin that Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, has been assassinated. Two men sought an audience with him. One fired a revolver and the other threw a bomb at him. Both escaped.

"Fortunate for Russia."

London, July 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Kerensky, interviewed, said that he deplored any murder, but he rejoiced in the death of Count Mirbach, which would be fortunate for Russia and mark the commencement of a renaissance in the country. An anti-German movement would start from Moscow. It was now certain that the Germans would occupy Moscow.

### CHILEAN CABINET RESIGNS.

London, July 8.  
A message from Santiago de Chile says that the Cabinet has resigned. Hitherto there has been no explanation.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE COMING BLOW.

London, July 8.  
At a Government dinner to the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the coming blow, said it would not be less dangerous because of the time the Germans are taking for preparing. The Allied high command is confident as regards the result. The fateful hour of the war had arrived and if three months hence our enemies have gained no strategic objects then their campaign will have failed and he hoped it would be a decisive failure.

### SPAIN'S ESPIONAGE BILL.

Madrid, July 7.  
The Chamber adopted the Espionage Bill without division after the Socialist and Republican members had walked out. The Espionage Bill is denounced by the Liberal and Socialist press as pro-German. A Cabinet crisis is forecast. The Chamber heatedly discussed the measure, sitting all night. Replying to furious Socialist criticisms the Foreign Minister denied that the Bill was meant to gag the Press and said it was to avoid and stop the insolence of certain organs towards certain heads of the State.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Assassination of German Ambassador.

Paris, July 7.  
The newspapers regard the assassination of Count Mirbach as the first stroke of vengeance by oppressed Russia against German tyranny and a severe blow to the German plans.

Russia and the Allies.

Paris, July 7.  
M. Kerensky, addressing the Socialist group in the Chamber on Friday, described the German Ambassador Mirbach as the real master.  
M. Kerensky read a resolution adopted at a secret meeting on 18th May 1918 of a council, comprising representatives of all parties of the Constituent Assembly with the exception of the Bolsheviks, rejecting the Brest-Litovsk treaty and declaring that Russia was still at war with Germany but emphasizing that the Russians would never consent to Allied intervention unless all the Allies act in common co-operation with the Russian forces against the Germans.

Moscow, July 7.

The "Izvestia," the official Bolshevik organ, says that the Allies will be opposed by military if they intervene in Russia.

The Only Way.

London, July 8.  
In a speech Mr. Bonar Law said the Government have not lost hope as regards Russia. Germany is already learning that she is not getting what she anticipated from Russia. As regards the economic question the Allied Governments were practically agreed with the views of the Commercial Conference. The Alliance would after the war continue to stand together in order to repair the ravages of the war. There was no immediate hope of peace, which was obtainable only through victory.

Mr. Barnes agreed with Mr. Bonar Law. There was no cheap and easy way out of the war. The Russians got peace by negotiation and had gone to pieces. None of the Allies would have such a peace by negotiation. However long the war lasted it could only end by freeing the world from militarism.

Germans Retiring.

Moscow, June 28.  
Seventy-five thousand well armed revolutionary troops are marching on Kieff from Fastoff, forty miles distant. The Germans are retiring towards Kieff. Communications with Kieff and Odessa are interrupted.

Czecho-Slovaks Control Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, June 30.  
The commandant of the Czecho-Slovaks yesterday ultimatum the local Soviet that he intended to disarm the Bolsheviks on account of their opposition to the Czecho-Slovaks coming from Western Siberia to Vladivostok. If no reply was forthcoming within half an hour disarmament would be carried out. There was no resistance except at a building near the station which the Czecho-Slovaks captured in the evening. A number of Bolsheviks, including Austro-German prisoners, were killed and wounded. The former administration was restored.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on June 29, states that the Czecho-Slovaks control Vladivostok.

### INDIAN REFORM.

London, July 8.

The newspapers all feature the Report on Indian Reform which is everywhere hailed as one of the most important state documents in British history.

The "Times" says it offers a bold scheme of constructive statesmanship and its success or failure will depend on the Indians themselves. It gives them real work to do and makes them accountable for it.

The "Daily News" says the success or failure of the scheme will determine the whole course of the history of India. It is bare justice to acknowledge that British statesmanship has faced a great issue fairly and with courage and wisdom.

The "Manchester Guardian" says it is one of the boldest and most far reaching schemes of enfranchisement ever proposed.

The "Westminster Gazette" says the proposals are on right and sound lines.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the principal proposals are not likely to prove acceptable, arguing that too little regard is paid to the point that oriental communities do not assimilate the notion of parliamentary government with any facility or success.

The "Morning Post" describes the proposals as revolutionary and in some respects even grotesque. It affirms that they undermine the foundations of British rule in India.

The following is a continuation of the summary of the report: In all major provinces except Burma the Executive Government to consist of the Governor and Executive Council, two members (one of whom being an Indian) to have charge of reserved subjects and of a Minister or Ministers appointed for the term of the Legislative Council to have charge of transferred subjects; contributions to the Government of India for the upkeep of all Indian services to be a first charge on the provincial revenues; the remaining provincial revenue to be administered by the Provincial Governments which shall be empowered to tax and borrow within defined limits; the Legislative Assembly of India shall consist of one hundred members of whom two-thirds shall be elected; the Second Chamber, which shall be the final legislative authority in matters which the Government regards as essential, shall consist of fifty members not including the Governor General, twenty-one elected and twenty-nine nominated; the enactment of the necessary legislation to be ensured by a process initiated by certification: thus, the Governor of a Province shall be empowered to certify that a measure is essential for the peace of the Province or any part thereof or for the discharge of his responsibility for reserved subjects. Other proposals include the appointment of a commission ten years after the first meeting, the new Councils to reurvey the whole political situation and judge what further devolution can be made. Similar commissions shall be appointed thereafter at intervals of not less than twelve years. The report throughout emphasizes the attainment of a complete and responsible Government will largely depend on the efforts of the Indian people themselves.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Again Progress.

London, July 7.  
A French communique reports: West of Chateau Thierry we progressed in the region of Hill 204 and took prisoners. It is quiet elsewhere. Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were shot down, seven captive balloons set adrift and fifty-six tons of explosives were dropped in the enemy zone from July 1st to 6th.

A later French communique reports artillerying south of the Aisne, in the regions of Longpont and Coroy. American troops executed a coup-de-main in the Vosges and brought back prisoners.

Australians Improve the Line.

London, July 8.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians on the night of the 5th advanced the line north-eastward of Villiers Bretonneux on a front of two thousand yards. The Lancashires made a successful raid near Hingee and prisoners several of the enemy.

Americans Attack on July 4.

London, July 6.  
Mr. Phillip Gibbs, writing from Headquarters and describing the share of the Americans in the battle south of the Somme on 4th July, says: The officers addressed their men previously pointing out that they were going in with the Australians who had always delivered the goods. The Americans attacked shouting "Lusitania." Any Germans showing fight had no chance.

The War in the Air.

London, July 8.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—

There was little air fighting on the 5th. We destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down another uncontrollable. One British machine is missing. We carried out a large amount of successful artillery work and dropped nineteen tons of bombs on selected targets.

### THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

London, July 8.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London this morning and participated in the silver wedding festivities.

Their Majesties' silver wedding was celebrated simply but eventually. The chief ceremonies were a special thanksgiving at Saint Paul's where the Imperial Conference representatives were among those present, and the presentation at the Guildhall of an address. The Royal procession consisted of a small but imposing semi-state cavalcade which left Buckingham Palace in fine weather and traversed the beflagged route. There were dense cheering crowds and pealing of church bells.

The Mayor presented their Majesties at the Guildhall with a cheque for fifty-three thousand pounds for distribution to charities and a silver tankard made in 1877 and owned by Charles the Second offered by the citizens of London as a personal expression of loyal and dutiful regard.

The King in the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's address at the Guildhall said the anniversary fell when the very existence of the Empire was assailed by an unscrupulous foe. "We have seen with joyful gratitude the wholehearted response to the call of duty which reverberated throughout the Empire. Here, in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and the Empire of India, I warmly acclaim the noble and self-sacrificing spirit in which our brothers across the seas have given of their best in our united defence of liberty and right." His Majesty eloquently declared it to be impossible to adequately tribute the deeds of the Navy, Army, Air Force and Mercantile services. He specially mentioned the troops in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other distant theatres who had experienced the most trying conditions. Referring to the spirit of mutual concession animating employers and workers which he and the Queen had noticed during their visits to industrial centres in the provinces he expressed the belief that in the furnace of war new links of understanding and sympathy were being forged between man and man and class and class, and we are coming to recognise as never before that we are all members of one community and that the welfare of all is interdependent. His Majesty concluded: "When peace comes may it dawn upon an Empire strengthened in character by the fiery trial through which it has passed and knit together more closely by the memory of common efforts and common sacrifices."

### ANOTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, July 6.

An Italian official message says: After five days of a bitter and uninterrupted struggle the enemy on the afternoon of the 6th were completely driven to the left bank of the new Piave, which the enemy has occupied since November. This crowns our victory and enlarges the Venice protection zone. We have captured since the 15th 523 officers and 23,911 men, also sixty-three guns, sixty-five trench mortars, 1,234 machine guns, 37,108 rifles, forty-nine flame throwers, two aeroplanes, five million cartridges and thousands of shells and other material. We also recovered all our artillery and material lost in the first phase of the struggle.

### THE WAR ON HOSPITAL SHIPS.

London, July 5.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the outrage on the Llandovery Castle, which is the fourth hospital ship submarined in 1918, was deliberate and premeditated and consequent upon orders given to the submarine's commander by superior German authority which alleged the presence of eight flying officers. The allegation is foundationless and could easily have been tested by exercising the right of search. There is no doubt the submarine endeavoured to slaughter all the witnesses of the crime according to Count Luxburg's notorious phrase "speciosa veritas" and it is clear the British are faced with a settled plan of the German high command to destroy hospital ships as far as possible.

(Continued on page 2.)

## CHINESE FLOOD RELIEF.

A Meeting in Manila.

Governor General Harrison presided at a meeting on July 2 at Malacanang Palace, called for the purpose of devising ways and means for raising funds in the Philippines for the relief of the flood victims of north China. Vice Consul Lee and Commissioner Li Sum Ling, representing the North China relief commission, were present and explained the plans for securing contributions among the Chinese residents and others.

Attention was called to the serious conditions which have been brought about by the floods. Hundreds of thousands of persons are without food and shelter while the present relief measures which are being taken are entirely inadequate.

Governor Harrison announced that he would gladly accept the honorary chairmanship of the committee and that his private secretary, Mr. Irwin, might act as honorary treasurer of the organization. The Governor General also said that he would act as custodian of the funds and transmit them to the republic of China.

Vice Consul Lee and Commissioner Li Sum Ling explained the need of helping the flood sufferers at this time. Commissioner Li Sum Ling thanked Governor General Harrison for the kindly and sympathetic interest he has shown in the matter.

The following members of the Chinese community were named to serve as a finance committee to raise relief funds:—D. O. Chuan, Zep Tian Sang, Ya Bian Santos, Carlos Palanca, Jose Velasco, Tin Kim Hon, F. Chua Bian Hong, O. Cha Chang and Alfonso Sy Cip.

## TYPHOON WRECKS BOATS.

Six Small Vessels Destroyed in Philippines.

Loacog, Ilocos Norte, July 2.—Six virays, carrying cargoes of foodstuffs estimated to be worth P30,000, were destroyed on Loacog beach in the recent typhoon. Forty persons were drowned.

Official reports received from the provinces by the Executive Bureau in Manila bring the news of the damage done by the typhoon which swept the length of Luzon recently. The toll includes several casualties, many nipa houses destroyed and crops damaged in the fields. News has been received from but three provinces.

Eulogio Rodriguez, Provincial Governor of Rizal, wired as follows:—

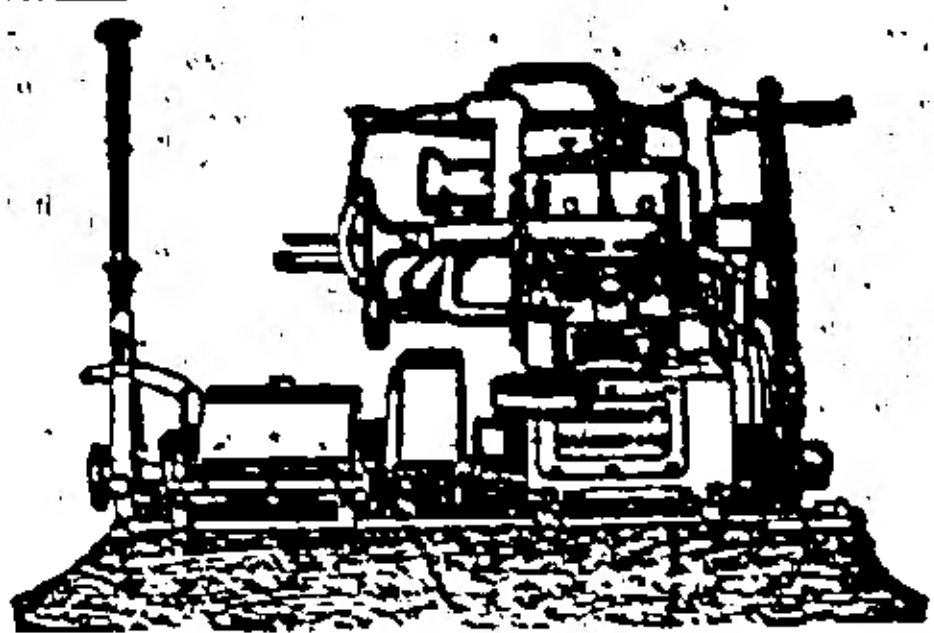
"Light typhoon swept Rizal province on night of 28 and morning of 29, many nipa houses were destroyed and uprooted in different municipalities. Plantations of corn and other plants were affected by high tide in agricultural districts; telephone lines broken, no possible communication. Electric current obstructed. Report in writing giving details of damage will be sent due time after municipalities have submitted reports. No personal injury has been registered so far."

According to reports received from the northern provinces, more destruction has been wrought in those regions. Governor Anoheta of La Union states that the municipal president of Bangor and one councillor and five companions perished in the flood while crossing the Amburayan river on the evening of the typhoon. Attempts are being made to locate their bodies.

The capital of Batangas was completely isolated from the rest of the province until July 1. According to the statement of the district engineer who was detailed to inspect some of the public works in the province, plantations have been completely devastated there and the Nangay road was badly damaged. One casualty is reported.



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extraction of its bland,  
soothing, superfatting  
qualities.

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its use enables Baby to  
start life with a healthy  
and beautiful skin and to main-  
tain its beauty through  
youth to age.

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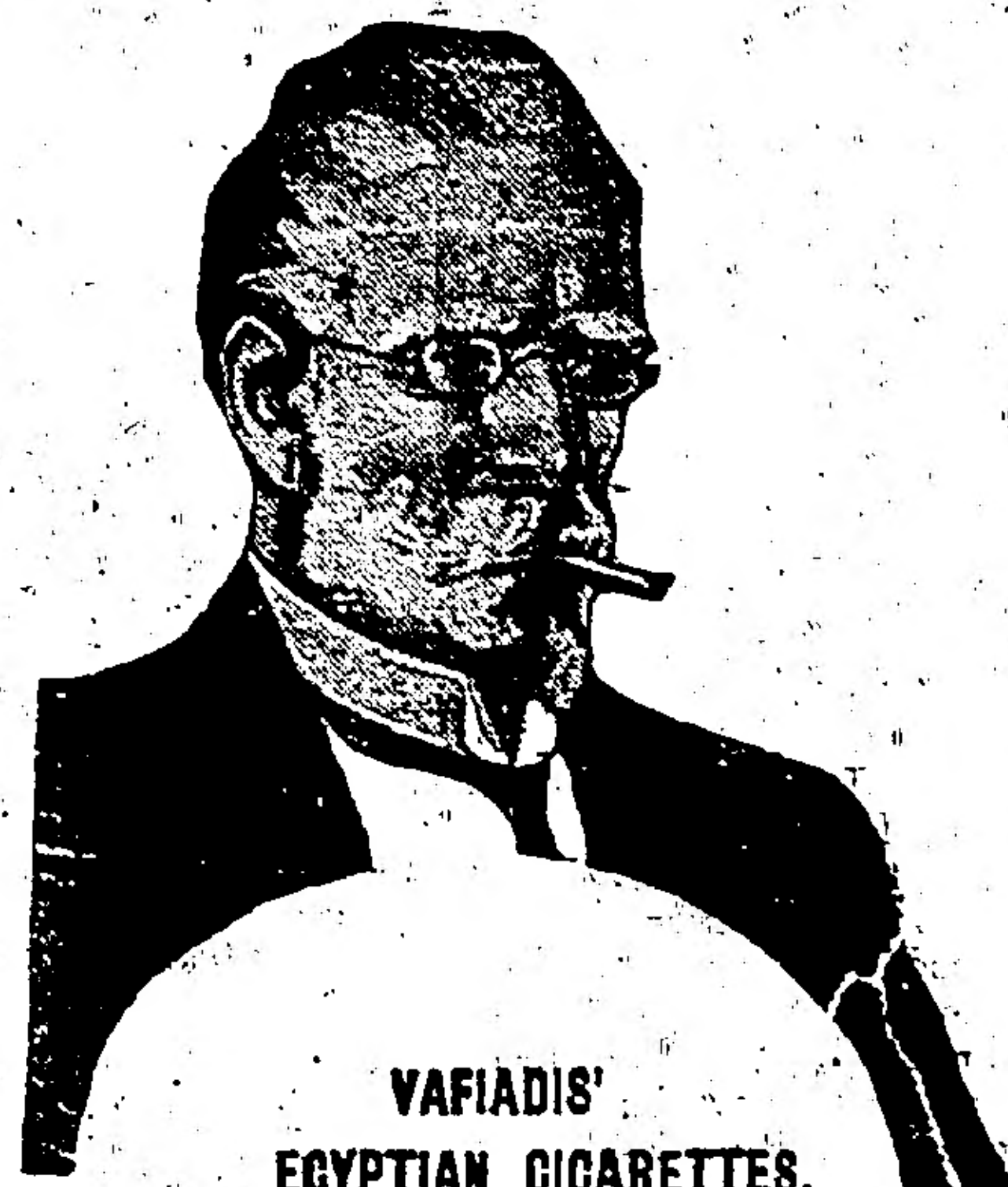
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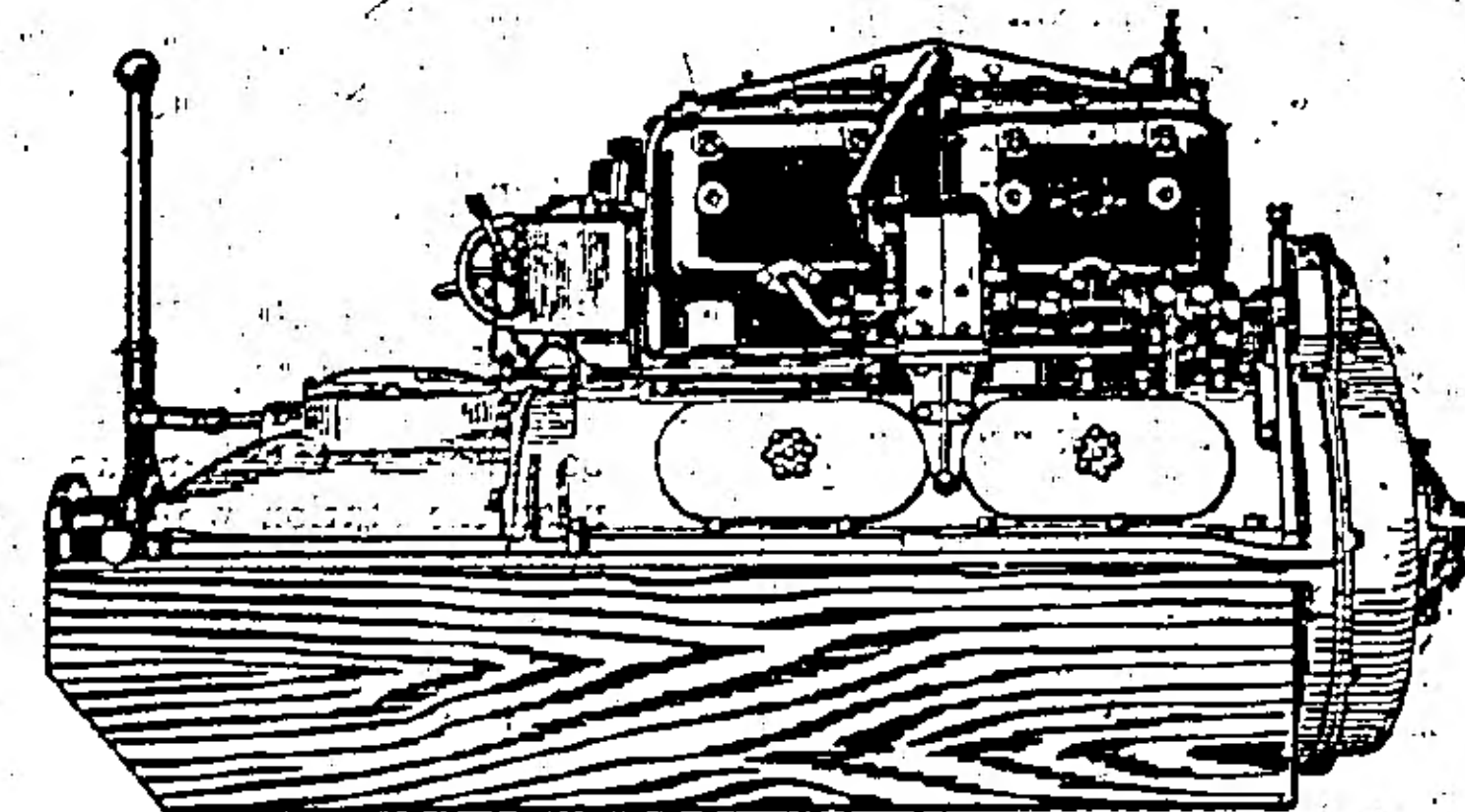
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"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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Reverse gear on same bed  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

More German Impudence.  
It is stated in the Japan Gazette  
that since the beginning of April  
five applications have been pre-  
sented by Germans to Governor  
Ariyoshi for permission to sell  
their perpetual leases in Yoko-  
hama to Japanese. None of the  
applications have been granted  
by the Tokyo authorities.

## World's Potatoes.

The yield of potatoes in 1917 in  
the United Kingdom, Italy,  
France, Luxembourg, Norway,  
Holland, Sweden, Switzerland,  
Canada, United States, and Japan  
is estimated at 831,134,900 cwt.,  
or 32 percent above the previous  
year's yield and 5.6 per cent  
above the average yield of 1911-15.

Saccharin Not Dangerous.  
The British Medical Journal  
says that unfounded statements  
have been made that saccharin  
disturbs the digestion, injures  
the kidneys, or is even responsible  
for gastric carcinoma. The mere  
fact that it is an artificial sub-  
stance remotely derived from coal  
tar does not necessarily render it  
poisonous, as some seem to  
suspect.

and Lieut. D. Valentine.  
Mr. J. Valentine, of Messrs.  
Dodwell and Co., Shanghai, has  
received a telegram from home  
stating that his son, 2nd Lieut.  
Douglas Valentine, has been  
awarded the Military Cross. 2nd  
Lieutenant Valentine went  
through the big push in France  
in March last, and probably saw  
some of the recent heavy fighting.

## The Price of Paper.

The price of paper has made  
another tremendous jump; quo-  
tations for newspaper qualities  
have been again raised nearly 20  
per cent, says the Japan  
Chronicle. The adoption of Mrs.  
Wells' idea of distributing news  
by telephone and gramophone is  
likely to be accelerated. Paper  
will soon be regarded as a luxury,  
and printers may then have the  
additional pleasure of paying a  
luxury-tax as well as high prices  
to papermakers.

## Can the Lusitania be Recovered?

The rumour is being revived  
that salvage experts are working  
out a plan to raise the Lusitania,  
or, at all events, to recover the  
treasure that is known to be  
stored in the strong-room of the  
ship. The subject, of course,  
possesses quite a fascination, but  
the possibilities at present of  
salvaging the vessel are pretty  
remote, as no diver could with-  
stand the water pressure. Science  
may possibly perfect and improve  
existing facilities, but that time  
is not yet.

## Robbing the State.

The correspondent of the Havis  
Agency on the French front  
recently telegraphed:—"The  
battle has shown us a German  
innovation—the creation of  
specially equipped units known  
as the 'Austent Commando,' who  
are given the task of completely  
stripping and despoiling all the  
bodies of friends and enemies  
picked up on the battlefield.  
These official robbers collect all  
the clothing and equipment from  
the corpses and send the booty  
to centres which despatch them  
to the rear. The extreme short-  
age of leather and clothing  
explains the creation of these  
death units, without reckoning  
that the Germans, who are more  
than ready for treachery, will be  
able to clothe certain of their  
units as British or French soldiers  
in an attempt to deceive us."

## China and America.

The Freshman Class in History  
at Massachusetts Tech heard an  
address by Dr. John O.  
Ferguson on the subject of the  
relations of the United States and  
China. For fifteen years Dr.  
Ferguson was engaged in  
educational work and since that  
time has held numerous positions  
under the Chinese Government,  
having served as chief secretary  
of the Imperial Chinese  
Railway Administration and  
as foreign secretary of the  
Ministry of Posts and Commu-  
nications. Since 1915 he has been  
Counsellor of the Department of  
State. In the year 1910-1911  
he was the chairman of the  
Central China Finance Relief  
Committee. He has been the  
promoter of the Shanghai  
Times and has been sent on  
several special missions for the  
Chinese government to the United  
States. He holds numerous  
decorations from China and other  
countries. — Alan Watts.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## Marriage.

The marriage took place in Cairo on the 8th April of Lieut. E. H. McMichael, of the Westminster Dragoons (formerly of Fraser and Co., Shanghai) and Miss Gabrielle Violet, daughter of Colonel W. B. Wilson, Indian Army (Retired).

## More Cheese.

All the rural Food Control Committees in Essex have been officially notified that arrangements have been made of the East Anglian Institute of Agriculture, Chelmsford, to take whatever surplus milk can be sent sent there in order that it may be turned into cheese.

## Storms at Paitaiho.

According to the N. O. D. Mail there was an exceedingly heavy storm at Paitaiho on the 25th June and the violence of the storm was so tremendous that the roof of the Paitaiho Hotel was blown off and much damage done to the masonry of the upper storey. It was one of the worst gales that Paitaiho has experienced in many years.

## The Tientsin Municipality.

The Tientsin British Municipal Council issued the first number of their Municipal Gazette on the 15th ult. In it a sketch plan of the new lake to protect the Concession is given. We notice that the name of the institution formerly known as "The Tientsin School," will hereafter be known as "The Tientsin Grammar School."

## Baron Fujimura.

A Kyodo news agency telegram says:—Baron Fujimura, a Director of Mitsui and Co., who is also the manager of the Company at Shanghai, has been transferred to the head office in Tokyo and Mr. Hayashi, the manager of the Hongkong office (who was, about 6 years ago assistant manager of the Shanghai office) has been appointed the manager at Shanghai. Mr. Tenda, the chief of coal department at Shanghai, has been appointed the manager at Hongkong and Mr. Kanno, the chief of cotton and piece goods in Shanghai, the manager at Tientsin.

## Record Curio Sale.

A new record for curio auction sales in Japan was set up in the three-day sale of the famous heirlooms of Prince Konoys, the total amounting to Yen 1,256,050.50. It was announced that Prince Konoys was to put the remainder of his curios and heirlooms up at auction on the 8th, 9th and 10th ultimo at the Fine Arts Club, Ryogoku, Tokyo, and the proceeds of the second sale are expected to be even greater than those of the first. Many Japanese curio collectors are selling their treasures because of the high prices which are prevailing at the present time.

## Obituary.

Mrs. Eleanor Isabella Poole, wife of Mr. Otis A. Poole of Yokohama and Shidzuoka, died recently at her home at 89 Bluff. Mrs. Poole, who was 77 years old, was born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Poole came to Japan in 1888 where Mr. Poole has been prominent in the tea business. Mrs. Poole was well-known for her musical accomplishments and the interest she manifested in all musical affairs. Of the three children, Mr. Herbert A. Poole, the eldest, is with the Standard Oil Company in Kobe; Mr. Otis Manchester Poole is manager of Dodwell and Company, Yokohama; and Mrs. M. J. Maitland is a resident of Shanghai.

## NOTICES.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## A Famous Aviatress.

Miss Stinson, the famous aviatress, who visited Hankow two years ago, is reported having died from an accident in New York recently.

## U. S. Legation.

Dr. P. Reineck, the U. S. Minister, and his family are going to Port Arthur next week, says the Shanghai Mercury to hand. The Minister will go to Japan from Port Arthur, and thence to America, on three months' furlough, leaving Japan about 19th July. Mr. Spencer, First Secretary of the U. S. Legation has been transferred to Tokyo, and Mr. McMurray has been transferred back to Peking, and will be in charge during the Minister's absence.

## Officers of O.B.E.

It was announced in the Gazette recently that the King, as Sovereign of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, has made the following appointments to the Order: The Bishop of London, to be Prelate. General Sir Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, to be Knight of Arms. Colonel Sir Douglas F. Rawdon Dawson, Registrar and Secretary of the Order of Knighthood, to be Registrar (ex officio). Sir Charles Edward Troup, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Home Department, to be Secretary (ex officio). Sir Frederic George Kenyon, to be Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Weddings: "A Public Duty."

Charged with illegally using petrol to convey a wedding party to and from a registry office, a Carnarvon motor-car proprietor successfully pleaded that he discharged a public duty. He only conveyed the principals and the witnesses, and the Order only aimed at the conveyance of guests and joy-rides after the ceremony.

## "Boxer Trouble" Heroes.

It may have occurred to several of our readers how the Naval men who did well in the Boxer troubles in North China in 1900 have shone out in the present great war. It is sufficient to indicate Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty, Commodore, and now Admiral Keyes, who planned the raid on Zeebrugge. There are many others, and amongst them is Capt. Hallahan, R.N., who did so well at the Taku Forts, and now has been killed when in command of the bluejackets at Zeebrugge. — L. and C. Express.

## Death of Mr. G. Elliston.

The death took place recently of Mr. Guy Elliston, secretary of the British Medical Association and manager of the British Medical Journal. He was born at Ipswich in 1872, and commenced his business career at Liverpool, becoming interested in initiating a direct steamship service between Manchester and Paris. Subsequently he became manager of the Public Health Magazine and for the past 19 years had been in the service of the British Medical Association.

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POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBERMAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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## A FAMOUS RUNNER.

## Illness of Alfred Shrubb.

Alfred Shrubb, one of the greatest distance runners the world has ever known, is reported to be ill in Canada. Until a year ago, Shrubb was coach and trainer of the Harvard University cross-country team, but he was forced to relinquish his duties because of failing health. He went to Canada and the diagnosis revealed that he was suffering from tuberculosis and he has since then been in a sanatorium. Shrubb ran some of the finest distance races the world has ever seen, when he was at the height of his career in England about fifteen years ago. He was then well over thirty years old. He had become a professional at the time of the London Olympic games of 1908, but he came to this country in the spring of the following year and engaged in many Marathon races, which at that time were much in vogue, following the victory of Johnny Hayes in the Olympic Marathon. Shrubb ran several fair races at varying distances against Billy Quesel, A. E. Wood, Tom Longboat, Henri St. Yves, and others in this and near-by cities. He retired from the competitive field when he became coach of the Harvard runners with whom he had good success.

Shrubb is the holder of many world's amateur records which have been accepted by the International Federation. His most noted mark is that of 9 minutes 35 seconds for the two-mile run which he set in 1904. In the same year he also established world's records for three miles at 14 minutes 19 seconds; four miles, 19 minutes 23 seconds; five miles, 23 minutes 33 seconds; six miles, 29 minutes 50 seconds; seven miles, 35 minutes 4 seconds; eight miles, 40 minutes 16 seconds; nine miles, 45 minutes 27 seconds; ten miles, 50 minutes 40 seconds. These performances stamped Shrubb as one of the best distance runners of all time, and the peer of such famous athletes as Cummings, the Georges, Day, and others of an earlier generation.

## Clergy and Man-Power.

The Winchester Diocesan Conference recently passed a resolution expressing regret that the clause in the Man-Power Bill relating to the Consecration of the clergy had been withdrawn. The Bishop, in opening the conference, expressed himself against combatant service for the clergy, but said he would not be obstinate in that opinion, for as it became more a matter of health and home the stress became greater.

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LETTING BY PUBLIC AUCTION SALE, to be held on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
2. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
3. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
4. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
5. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
6. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
7. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
8. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
9. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
10. 1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre

## NOTICES.

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WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918.

### JAPAN AND THE WAR.

Despite what is well-known to everybody, namely, the splendid work Japan performed at Tsingtau, by which Germany was ousted from her principal stronghold in the Far East, and despite the equally well-known fact that ever since the war Japan has co-operated in policing the seas against enemy raiders, submarines, etc., the view is held in many quarters—most erroneously we are of opinion—that Japan could if she would render much more assistance than she has so far done to the Allied cause. This question is admirably dealt with in a most interesting and illuminating article in the June issue of the *New East*, by Dr. M. Anesaki, professor of comparative religion at the Imperial University of Tokyo, and of Japanese literature and life at Harvard, 1913-15. In his article, the Professor very truly says at the outset, that "when humanity is challenged and civilisation is at stake, no people can remain indifferent and neutral." The writer quoted does not say so explicitly, but he of course infers that Japan was as ready to answer such a call as any other nation.

He is well aware (and says so) of the views held by many with regard to his country at the present time. "Charges have been made in some quarters, that Japan is participating in the war half-heartedly. There are," he continues, "some Japanese who care solely for Japan's material interests. They would see their country keep herself aloof as much as possible from the actual warfare. Among these people are admirers of Germany who would not wish Japan too much committed to the Allied cause. On the other hand, strong counter-acting opinion and sentiments have always existed and are increasing in their influence." Those who hold these opinions believe in the moral cause of the force fighting Germany in the final triumph of right over might, and, more concretely, in the necessity of forming a grand union of nations in order to put a check upon any nation or group of nations trying to dominate the world by might. With regard to Japan, we can hardly estimate exactly the relative strengths of these two opposing tendencies, but we can perhaps say that the principle of right as against might is being recognised more and more. It is admitted that "the aggressive penetration in the Far East of the European Powers during the decades preceding the war had aroused a sense of danger in Japan. This apprehensive awakening was aggravated by the cry of the 'Yellow Peril' raised by the Kaiser and echoed by some peoples of the West." "We stand for the peace of the Far East," says Professor Anesaki, "and for this reason we have disposed of the Germans at Tsingtau. We have served the Allies a great deal by doing this. What have we to do more than this?"

As is well-known, and as we have already pointed out, our Japanese Ally has done considerably more than this, and that Japan will do even more than she has already done we feel confident. We are among those who believe that a free hand and every possible assistance should be given to Japan in a well-organised attempt to assist Russia by way of Siberia, for it is unquestionably a fact that not only would Germany's machinations in the Far East be thus checked or at least considerably hampered but that her depredations in Russia itself might possibly be effectively curbed. Germany's support by the Allies and in concert with Russia, Japan, we believe, would readily acquiesce in such a plan and would carry it through as splendidly as she carried through the operations at Tsingtau.

### Waste of Time.

Although the Tribunal in connection with the Hongkong General Military Service Bill has held but few sittings, it is time that public attention was drawn to the extremely regrettable waste of time to which those called before that body have up to the present been subjected. The Tribunal has timed its sittings to commence at 3.30 p.m. and the agenda is arranged so that a quarter of an hour is allowed for dealing with each case. Those warned to attend at 3.30 have on every occasion been called upon to wait not less than twenty minutes, and yesterday it was forty minutes, before being called into the Council Chamber, there to have the facts of their cases gone into. The reason of this delay is that the members of the Tribunal itself attend at 3.30 and then sit in private to consider the papers of the persons to be brought before them. There is very simple remedy, this being for the members of the Tribunal to meet sometime earlier than the publicly announced hour, making it possible for those summoned to attend to have their cases promptly dealt with. On every afternoon there has been a crowd of business men, pressmen, and Major Morgan, the Military Authority, helplessly waiting in the corridor or waiting room, when, being notified half an hour later, the whole thing could have been avoided. Either the members of the Tribunal should attend earlier or the public concerned called later, for it is a somewhat serious matter for a body of men to be kept waiting as has been the case on every occasion so far. We realise that some cases must take longer than others, and that little delay would be hard to avoid, but it should be quite simple to do away with the long and irksome initial waits that have been so painfully characteristic. Otherwise the Tribunal sittings will become synonymous with bad management.

Those who have seen that happy little company, "The Ginks," will be delighted to hear that they are extending their season at the Victoria Theatre. To-night and to-morrow night a complete change of programme will be given, while there is to be a matinee performance to-morrow afternoon.

**Concealed Opium.**  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of six tins of prepared opium. It was stated by Revenue Officer Wildin that defendant was arrested in Connaught Road, and the opium was found concealed on his person. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$250.

**A Filthy "Boy."**  
A "boy" employed at a house in Kowloon, in order to save himself a journey, has been in the habit of emptying his dustbin into the street from above. As a result, the Sanitary Council have had to clean the stuff up for him when they made their rounds in the morning. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined him \$5 at the Police Court this morning.

**A Necessary Explanation.**  
With regard to the maintenance which it is proposed to grant at Hongkong of \$200 a month to each wife, as Reuter puts it, perhaps it may be well to explain that polygamy is not recognised or permitted in Hongkong. What Reuter means is that \$200 a month is proposed to be paid the wife of each conscript called up. It is as well to make this correction, lest Mr. Pemberton Billing's social purity organisation should put Hongkong legislators on its list of British statesmen suspected of secret vices, the fruit of German gold.—*Japan Chronicle*.

**Is Russia Awakening?**  
The assassination of Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, probably marks, as M. Kerevsky says, the commencement of a renaissance in Russia. He also predicts an anti-German movement in Moscow. It is very probable that there is much substance in these views. If such is the case none will rejoice more than the Allies at such a turn of events, as Russia is much more likely than not, as time passes, to be more under the domination of Germany unless she, by her own unaided efforts, endeavours to repel the invader. The assassination points to deep-rooted and probably widespread detestation of the Germans and their methods in Russia and is a concrete example of what the Russians will probably attempt if they can but organise themselves properly. Their national existence depends upon it. With Russia making a serious endeavour to oust the invader from her midst, Germany would probably find it necessary to have a larger body of soldiers at hand or to withdraw from Russia entirely. Both of these courses would be all to the good of the Allies.

**Indian Reform.**  
Further evidence of the British desire to deal in a scrupulously just and liberal manner with subject races is contained in the historic Report just issued regarding proposed reforms in the Indian Government. Though the latest proposals go much further than any others which have been put forward, they must be viewed as part and parcel of a progressive policy which the Imperial Government has always followed in regard to India. It has been the one aim of the British since their occupation of India to fit the people for an increasingly larger share in the government of the country, and the newest suggestions, which are in the nature of a big scheme of devolution, should have the effect of satisfying even the most advanced section of Indian thought that that is the policy which still animates their rulers. But in these matters *festina lente* must always be our motto. Incidentally, the British consideration for Indian aspirations contrasts strongly with the German treatment of those who come under the spell of the Prussians.

### DAY BY DAY.

NONE OF US IS GOOD OR BAD.  
WE ARE ALL GOOD AND BAD.

#### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the ending of the first phase of the Somme Battle by the British capture of Contalmaison.

#### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 3 1/2.

#### Possession of Oil.

For being in unlawful possession of two gallons of lubricating oil, a Chinese was sent to prison for three weeks by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning.

#### The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified 48 cases of plague (28 fatal), 23 of spotted fever (20 fatal), seven of enteric (six fatal) and three of diphtheria (two fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese.

**The Ginks.**  
Those who have seen that happy little company, "The Ginks," will be delighted to hear that they are extending their season at the Victoria Theatre. To-night and to-morrow night a complete change of programme will be given, while there is to be a matinee performance to-morrow afternoon.

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### FAMILY LITIGATION.

Interesting Chinese Case  
Adjourned.

There was a further development this morning in the case being heard before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court, in which an appeal is being made for a declaration of the Court whether the eldest son of a deceased intestate father is entitled to a double share of the property involved.

The Counsel engaged in the case had a lengthy consultation with the Chief Justice in Chambers, upon the point as to whether the matter should be referred to the elders of the deceased village for decision, but at length the case was adjourned sine die to enable the respective clients to be interviewed on the point.

### TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 6th July, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 77 weeks.
This Year: ..	\$14,394	362,807
Last Year: ..	16,078	360,727
Decrease: ..	1,684	2,080

### THE TRIBUNAL.

#### Yesterday's Concluding Cases.

After we had gone to press yesterday, the General Military Service Tribunal considered the case of Mr. T. H. Matthewman, of the Hongkong University and Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Co. Mr. Matthewman recently resigned a professorship of electrical engineering at the University, intending to take a position with Messrs. Shawan, Tones, but had not done so.

He did not claim exemption and had nothing to add to the information supplied in his papers. Major Morgan said he would like it made clear that if Mr. Matthewman went to England he would be entitled to come under the scheme of allowances.

The Chairman said the Tribunal had no control over what the military authorities did. Wherever Mr. Matthewman was sent by the military authorities he thought he would still be entitled to the allowances.

The Tribunal decided that Mr. Matthewman should go. Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.

The cases of Messrs. A. O. Lang and G. M. Lakin, of the above firm, were next dealt with. Mr. A. T. Stubbs being declared unfit.

It was stated that the firm are the General Managers of the Hongkong Electric Company and Mr. Lang is the Managing Director. They are also Managers of the China Borneo Company, and one of the oldest British firms in the Colony. Before the war the European staff was five, now reduced to three, two having left the office for military service. Mr. Lakin is the chief assistant in the firm. He did not claim exemption. It was stated that he possessed special knowledge of piece goods, being the only one in the firm. He volunteered last year before the Military Service Commission but could not be approved.

Mr. Lang said that Mr. Stubbs was engaged locally and was medically unfit. He would have been prepared to spare Mr. Stubbs if he had been fit. The firm also employed four experienced Portuguese clerks, three of whom had been with the firm 33 years and were familiar with its methods. He claimed exemption for Mr. Lakin, as he could not be spared.

The Chairman:—A member has asked whether the import of Manchester goods is not much reduced and has almost ceased.

Mr. Lakin replied that it was reduced but had by no means ceased.

Mr. Lang said that that fact did not affect his request in any way whatever.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Stubbs could not be trained sufficiently to take Mr. Lakin's place and Mr. Lang replied that Mr. Stubbs was a junior, only twenty years of age and had not had much experience. It would need some years' experience to enable him to carry on the piece goods trade. Mr. Lakin had guided the business in Manchester and had been out here for nine years without home leave. In addition to going before the Commission Mr. Lakin had made six applications to him and his predecessors to be allowed to go home, which they had to refuse.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption in the case of Mr. Lakin. The Tribunal decided that both Mr. Lang and Mr. Lakin should be exempted.

Messrs. Reiss and Co. Of this firm, Messrs. W. Sinclair, K. M. Cumming and J. H. Brister, were fit and Mr. J. W. Stackhouse, unfit. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman said that this firm amongst many others, was exporting silk under Government contract for war purposes to England, France and America, and of course the Tribunal knew that this firm was an old established one in Hongkong and the Far East. Mr. Holyoak put it to them that the carrying on of this business was important in Imperial interests and in those of the Colony. They understood that the pre-war staff was six, now reduced to four, two men having left the Hongkong office for military service.

Mr. Holyoak:—And twelve have left from Shanghai.

The Chairman added that Mr. Sinclair was the sub-manager of the firm and as Mr. Holyoak was leaving next week for a short visit to America on necessary business affairs, Mr. Sinclair would be in charge of the firm. Mr. Holyoak also put it to the Tribunal that when he was here Mr. Sinclair could not be spared.

Mr. Holyoak said that neither Mr. Sinclair nor Mr. Brister could be spared. The papers referred to Mr. Stackhouse as being a member of the staff. As a matter of fact he was the manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company. The firm (Reiss and Co.) were running their work on a staff of two.

The Chairman remarked that the only other names were those of Messrs. Brister and Cumming. With regard to the latter it was stated that he was on the Hongkong staff but was temporarily stationed in Canton.

Mr. Holyoak said that perhaps the word temporarily was unfortunate. Mr. Cumming was transferred there on coming out, having been released from the army and he was engaged by the firm as a discharged man.

The Chairman:—You also tell the Tribunal that if they decide that one man is to go, you would be prepared to allow Mr. Cumming to go.

Mr. Holyoak said he would do so because Mr. Cumming was the junior member of the staff.

The Chairman then mentioned Mr. Cumming's military services with the Midlothians, the Royal Scots, the London Scottish, and the holding of a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, which he was obliged to give up owing to family matters.

Mr. Holyoak:—The Military authorities released him at home. The Chairman said that perhaps the reasons for his release could not be met at home, but might be met in Hongkong. Mr. Cumming asked for exemption on the ground of serious domestic hardship. That was not a ground for absolute exemption, but only for a few months. The Tribunal understood that Mr. Cumming being the junior member of the staff and the one with the most military training Mr. Holyoak would prefer that if one had to go it should be him. They did not understand whether Mr. Cumming raised any technical point that the Tribunal had no power to deal with him because he was now working in Canton.

Mr. Holyoak replied that neither he nor Mr. Cumming wished to raise that point as if they did it would appear that they were shirking their responsibility.

Major Morgan urged for non-exemption in the case of one man. The Tribunal decided that Mr. Cumming should be allowed to go and that Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Brister should be exempted, on the condition that Mr. Cumming did not raise the point that he was not ordinarily resident in the Colony. He also asked Mr. Cumming to communicate with Mr. Fletcher on his domestic affairs with a view to the Tribunal making some special recommendation on the subject.

**The Medical Examination.**  
Mr. Holyoak then raised the question of the medical examination. He said that the examination seemed very unsatisfactory and it was being openly discussed in the Colony. He could produce a considerable number of men who had not been examined at all but were only asked questions. When they were dealing with such a serious Ordinance as this for getting men for military service it was scandalous and should be redressed.

The Chairman said the matter was not under the control of the Tribunal but as Mr. Holyoak had raised the point they would communicate it to the proper quarter.

Mr. Holyoak:—Thank you. The Tribunal adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

**Gone to the Front.**  
Lieut. Charles Humphreys, son of Mr. D. P. Eckett of the Chinese Government Railway, Tientsin, who lately passed out of Sandhurst, has joined a Staffordshire Regiment and gone to the Front. Lieut. Humphreys was born about twenty years ago.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In regard to the Hanoverian Guards, who still display the word "Gibraltar" on their regimental it is recalled that less than sixty years ago a Hanoverian brigade was enrolled for service under the British flag. It was formed by Colonel von Stutterheim, an ex-officer of the German army, who undertook to raise 10,000 men for service in the Crimea at a cost of \$10 per man, including officers. Those enlisted had to swear an oath of fidelity to Queen Victoria, engaging to serve so long as we were at war with Russia and for a year after the declaration of peace. At the expiration of their services all the rank and file were to receive a bonus amounting to one year's pay, and to be conveyed either to their own country or to Canada, where free grants of land were to be ceded to them. As events turned out, the Hanoverian brigade did not get any nearer the battle-line than Soudi, their further progress being stopped by the cessation of war.

According to Professor James Hyslop, he and a couple of women mediums named Hays and Hutchings have been holding frequent conversations with the spirit of Mark Twain, and have found the author of "A Tramp Abroad" in a state of intellectual torture because he cannot discover a publisher for a book on metaphysics. The Professor, who quite solemnly pronounces the book a revolution in modern philosophy, has been writing to Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitch of Philadelphia (nee Clara Clemens, Mark Twain's daughter) "Hyslop," she says, "has been bombarding me with letters asking for innumerable little incidents he is supposed to have found out about my father not one of which could I confirm." The daughter thought the Professor's research "so indecorably wild and foolish" that she is seeking through the New York Courts to prevent publication.

M. Flammarion, the French astronomer, a few years ago experimented with coloured glass to stimulate the growth of crops. At Juvicy, near Paris, where he erected several differently coloured glass-houses for studying the effect of the sun's rays on plants, some unexpected results were arrived at, red glass proving wonderfully powerful in assisting vegetation. Certain plants grew fifteen times higher under red glass than under blue, and it was found possible to change both the shape and colour of leaves by varying the colour of the glass under which the plants were grown.

Income tax has always been definitely associated with war. It has been traced back to 1612, when King Henry demanded a special grant for a contemplated war with France. But it was in the financial year 1793-9 that Pitt founded the tax on income for a source of national revenue with special reference to war. The schedules of heads of income in Pitt's Act are identical with those of the present day. Pitt also recognised the principle of graduation according to means, and made the allowances for young children which have been included in recent Finance Acts. Pitt's Act was repealed in 1816, but in 1842 Sir Robert Peel re-established the tax with these fundamental differences: that he substituted a complicated system of poundage for the simple principle of percentage, and made a tax of the normal rate of 7d. in the pound applicable to general purposes of revenue, without reference to exigencies of war. Yet, by force of circumstances, this unpopular impost has frequently remained the ancient tribute of a special tax to defray war expenses. It rose to 18d. after the Crimean War, but reached nadir at 2d. under the financial genius of Mr. Gladstone. It seems safe to prophesy that it will never touch 2d. again until the millennium.



## THE TRIBUNAL.

## Agenda for To-morrow's Sitting.

The General Military Service Tribunal again sits to-morrow when the following cases will come up for consideration:—

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The following men have been passed as medically fit:—

1. N. S. Brown.
2. J. R. Johnstone.
3. O. O. Hickling.
4. O. H. Davis.
5. H. J. Nairn.
6. R. W. McIntyre.
7. B. J. MacIntyre.
8. A. D. Galloway.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—T. B. Chasels, R. A. Wilkison, L. A. Barton, T. J. Fisher, B. E. Fielder, J. McEubobon, B. A. Lawson.

## Hongkong Electric Co.

The following men have been passed as medically fit:—

1. S. Longfield.
2. W. Fraser.
3. V. Sorby.
4. G. H. M. Bannerman.
5. G. M. Cooke.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. W. Pettley, G. B. Colson, F. F. Duckworth, H. J. Hunt.

## Whiteway Laidlaw &amp; Co.

Of this firm E. V. Mitch more has been passed as medically fit.

The following man of military age from this firm has not yet been medically examined, as he is on leave from the Colony:—S. L. Hidden.

## Doctors.

The following have been passed as medically fit:—

1. F. Lindsay Woods.
2. S. S. Strahan.

There are no doctors of military age who have been rejected as unfit for service.

International Banking Corp.

The following men have been passed as medically fit:—

1. D. Ritchie.
2. K. B. Reid.

The following men of military age from this bank have been rejected as unfit for service:—G. Hogg and N. Burn.

## Thos. Cook and Son.

E. E. W. Abney of this firm has been passed as medically fit.

The following man of military age from this firm has been rejected as unfit for service:—H. T. Mousley.

## MILITARY SERVICE.

## Conditions for Men not of European Descent.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary informs us that a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the Army Council have decided that the British subjects, who are not of European descent, may be enlisted with combatant or other units of the British Army on the following conditions:—

- (1). That they agree to eat the ordinary rations of the British soldier.
- (2). That they will receive the same rates of pay as the British soldier.
- (3). That they understand and can make themselves understood in English.
- (4). That they will be posted to existing units according to their medical categories in accordance with current posting instructions. The formation of special units will not be allowed under any circumstances.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

The issue of boots for the year 1918 will stop on Saturday, July 20.

All orders already issued to the Contractor (Fook Sing, 7, Queen's Road East) will be withdrawn on the above date. Members are therefore warned to apply at the shop forthwith.

## FROM THE PULPIT.

## Constant Consecration.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out."—Leviticus 6/13

The early Israelites were no fire worshippers, but we see in this "law of the burnt offering" that they discerned a sacred symbol in the perpetual fire maintained upon the altar. As a symbol of unceasing love and worship the beauty of this ancient ordinance strikes us at once. The general idea, moreover, is one which pervades all forms of religion. The Jewish ordinance shows us the purified form of a custom widely prevalent in ancient times, e.g., the cult of Vestal worship in Greece and Rome; one of the purest and most interesting phases of pagan observance. Vesta was the goddess of hearth and home, and the duty of her virgin priestesses was to maintain the fire at her shrine as the symbol of unbroken household sanctity.

This cult of guarding the sacred fire arose, there can be little doubt, from the necessities of primitive times when fire was a rare and precious thing. With us it is commonplace, but after the last match has been struck on a desert island how sedulously is the flame once obtained watched over! The hearth then becomes literally the centre of life, as indeed it is in remote regions to this day.

I remember as a boy many a cottage in the far north where the housewife would tell you with pride how many months, or even years, it was since her hearth-fire had gone out, carefully banked up overnight with turf and ashes. It is well known that sanctity gathered around the tribal fire also in early times, someone being set apart in every village to maintain it night and day, and all the household fires being lighted from it.

The Jewish altar fire was not maintained for any such commonplace purpose, but as the means of presenting the "burnt offering." The burnt offering was the recognised symbol of the worshipper's self-dedication, and as such it always stands second in the three classes of sacrificial observances enjoined in Levitical law. The first of these is the trespass or sin offering, accompanied by restitution for any wrong done to another. Then follows the burnt offering, or consecration of the personality now purified from sin. Our Saviour indicated the same necessary sequence:—"First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." This is the natural order; you must be right with your brother if you are to be fit for God's uses. Forgiving and forgiven it is possible to make a real consecration with a conscience purged from offence. That is one point, and a second is that the soul which has been forgiven and cleansed is the one which most truly desires to offer a consecrated life. "Which of those servants," says the Lord in one of His parables, "will love his lord the most?" And the only answer is, "He to whom he forgave the most; the 'burnt offering' after the sin offering."

Reconciliation to God is not the object toward which Christian life moves, but the ground from which it begins. Forgiveness is not the result, reward and goal of consecrated living; it is the cause, the incentive and the starting point of it all. St. Paul puts the matter rightly in his appeal:—"I beseech you by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies as a living sacrifice,"—not that you may win or merit mercy, but because you have received mercy, and have thereby learnt as you could not otherwise what that saying meaneth, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart," which is the first and greatest and most neglected of all the commandments.

The fire on the altar is the true symbol of love in the heart, love kindled by realised mercy and accepted reconciliation. From it arises the glow of consecrated living, and if that is to last through life we must conform to the law of the burnt offering, and see that the fire is not suffered to go out. This is the warmth which abides in Christian hearts and makes Christian living

possible. When it rises at any time to fervent heat our work is one of sacrifice and done, and done easily. On the other hand, if ever we find ourselves becoming lax, grudging, indifferent, thinking God's service hard, exacting, we say, and truly, that we are "growing cold." "Keep the home fires burning," maintain in your heart the hospitable glow that will shine a welcome open door. "If any man love Me," says the Master, "he will keep My word, and My Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him."

It will be helpful to consider one or two points further about this perpetual fire of the burnt offering.

1. First, it is Divinely originated. This is symbolised in the widely diffused ancient belief that the fire upon sacrificial altars was kindled direct from heaven. Abraham's offering on the ratification of the covenant is said to have been accepted in this way; the same is found at the dedication of Solomon's temple, and in Elijah's test on Carmel.

Inwardly, and spiritually, at any rate, it is true that only by a coal from off God's altar can a pure flame be kindled on any altar of ours. The offence of Korah and his company was that of will-worship and secularism—offering "strange fire" unto the Lord. To them fire was fire, a censor was a censor, and whosoever would might take upon himself to minister; whereas acceptable sacrifice awaits God's signal.

It is interesting to note that sacredness is attributed to what was called "elemental fire" in ancient myths and customs. If the Vestal fire e.g., at any time were untowardly extinguished it was only to be rekindled by heat obtained from friction, or later by means of the burning glass direct from the sun. In the Middle Ages there was observed a "Holy Saturday," on which all lamps in Churches and homes were put out, to be relighted from the "Paschal Candle," itself kindled by flint and steel. An account was given in a Hongkong paper the other day of a corrupt observance of this kind at Jerusalem on May 4th, when by a transparent fraud fire alleged to be from heaven is provided to light the candles of hundreds of ignorant and often quarrelsome devotees. It is good to know that the Christian Churches no longer have any official connection with this deception.

Then we have also the numerous myths of the fire-stealer, commonest of pre-historic heroes, and classically embodied in Prometheus, who incurred the wrath of jealous Jove, because in kindness to men he gave them the forbidden blessing of fire, snatched from Olympus.

Upon all this dimness we are able to shed the light of Christian day. We know that "every good gift, and every perfect boon, cometh down"—needs not to be snatched or stolen—"from the Father of lights," not a jealous Thunderer of the skies. And taking the perpetual fire in symbol of the glowing heart, we know that that also has a heavenly origin. For "we love Him because He first loved us, and sent His Son to be a propitiation for our sins"—the spark here kindled from on high, through Him who baptises "with the Holy Spirit and with fire." Our little self-born enthusiasms soon burn themselves out, our self-promoted consecration dies down. Our efforts are feeble and futile because they are more effort and nothing more. Spirit of God, touch Thou our hearts, with the flame that glows but does not consume, which is no mere passing contagion caught from souls no purer than our own, but fire elemental from the celestial altar.

2. Heavenly gifts need human attention, not excepting this of the perpetual fire. In the Levitical law it is carefully provided that the priest shall remove the ashes every day and burn fresh wood on the altar each morning. The sacred office included other duties than the wearing of fine vestments and offering up spiritual prayer, such homely duties as clearing out cinders and stoking fires. It is worth while reminding ourselves in passing that the humblest drudgery has its place

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

in holy living—if it were otherwise, a consecrated life would be impossible for most of us. And it is just in such daily living that we really guard the sacred fire. That burns heat when common air gets at it. So clear out the ashes. The most glowing of past experiences go to ash and cinder and only choke the living flame. You cannot live on the past any more than you can warm yourself with yesterday's coal. "Where is the blessedness I knew when first I saw the Lord?" It is gone, where other good things go when they have served their turn. Look to present duty, or past blessing will be but ashes.

Then too there is the daily feeding of the fire. Do our souls get their fair portion in season? How prayerless our busy lives become! And the ceaseless output of ephemeral literature crowds out the fresh and stimulating word of Christ. The Christian means of grace at large in their familiar, well-proved and long tested forms—what chance do they have to reach our souls and nourish them, in the kind of life which most nominal Christians pursue? You who would have your place in Christ more than a name see that you feed the fire.

See also in season that you stir the fire. "Stir up the gift that is in thee," writes Paul to Timothy, and the metaphor in his words is just the homely one of poking the household hearth. Gift though it be—rather gift because it is—let it have due attention. Alas that we should ever neglect the most sacred thing in human possession, the Divine spark, the ember from heaven's altar: Cherish it, tend it, give it scope and air. "Work out your own salvation . . . for it is God who worketh in you."

3. Finally remember that the fire Divinely originated is also Divinely sustained. Bunyan shows us in Interpreter's house "a fire burning against a wall, and one standing by it always, casting much water upon it to quench it; yet did the fire burn higher and hotter." The reason appears when the Pilgrim is taken round to the back of the well, where he sees a man with a vessel of oil in his hand, of which he also cast; secretly, portions into the fire. This the Pilgrim was told, is Christ, Who with the oil of His grace maintains the work already begun in the heart, so that "notwithstanding all the devil can do," the souls of His people remain gracious still.

The Dreamer was right; I wonder not at the failures, deceptions, back-slidings, of which so many occur, and I do so less as years go on. The really marvellous thing is the unquenchable flame still maintained in so many Christian hearts, in spite of all the devil can do, all the pressure of life, the frailty of human nature, the constant downward of the world, the subtle allurements of sin. The constancy is the proof of Christ's saving presence with the soul, for when He draws near, the fire glows indeed; "Did not our heart burn within us while He talked with us by the way?" Continue in His love and "the fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out."

O Thou who comest from above, Kindle a flame of sacred love On the mean altar of my heart.

There let it for Thy glory burn In inextinguishable bliss, And trembling to its source return, In humble love and fervent praise.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES  
USED BABY'S OWN  
TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nies, St. Brice's Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, always do good—they cannot possibly do harm—being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 12th July 1918, commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 51 godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd.

(For account of the concerned) 377 cases Hennessey's Brandy, 12 cases Peppermint Liqueur, 9 cases Various Liqueur, and at

No. 25 Godown 21 cases Metal Press Buttons, 27 bales Cotton Blankets, 9 cases Gold and Silver Thread, etc., etc., etc.

all more or less damaged by sea-water.

Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 13th July, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned) 23 cases Silk Gauze and Muslin, 1 case Taffeta, 4 cases Linen, 3 cases Gramophone Records, 1 case Perfumery, etc., etc., etc.

On view from Friday the 12th inst. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

THE Offices and Stations of the Chinese Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

A. H. HARRIS, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. York Buildings, Hongkong, 8th July, 1918.

## LOST.

LOST.—A pair of gold PINCE-NEZ in metal case. Reward if necessary of \$5.00 if returned to G. Martin, William Powell, Ltd.

Aertex Cellular  
UNDERWEAR.

You'll like the feel of this soft, absorbent material, and the Comfort ensured by the full, easy-fitting cut of the garments.

Prices according to quality of material at

## MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 23.

## Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## "ATLAS" REGD

## Pyjamas

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

THEY ARE MADE IN SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS.



"COTELLA" SHORT SLEEVES, SLEEPING SUITS, SHORT DRAWERS. THE ABOVE ARE UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY, DURABILITY AND VALUE.

## NEW TROPICAL MODLS

ESTEY  
PIANOS

UNRIVALLED FOR TONE QUALITY & FINISH

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

## CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.  
PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

" " Bottle. \$1.20

## AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.











## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## ENEMY INTRIGUE IN AFRICA.

Pretoria, July 5.  
General Botha, in an important statement, calls attention to the existence of enemy intrigues in South Africa aimed at stirring up strife not only among Europeans but also among natives. He says the events of the past few days have necessitated prompt and effective military police methods which have prevented grave disturbances and probably serious loss of life. He is gratified to see the conciliatory appeals which have been issued by political and industrial leaders and calls on all good citizens to assist the Government in its strong determination to take all necessary measures to stamp out mischief making.

## THE DUTCH CONVOY.

London, July 6.  
The Press Bureau says the British Government having abandoned the right of search, the Dutch convoy sailed to-day, Holland having furnished the information required. The Netherlands has been advised that the concession cannot be repeated.

The Hague, July 5.  
The convoy sailed this morning for the Dutch East Indies.

## HIGHER INDIAN ARMY.

Simla, July 5.  
The Indian Government announces an impending very large increase in strength of the Indian army now recruiting, which will include a large additional number of British officers and subordinates drawn from Europeans of military age.

## SUBMARINISM.

Amsterdam, July 7.  
In the Reichstag debate on the Naval Estimates Admiral Capelle claimed that the U boat weapon was increasing in strength. The figures of losses quoted by the Anglo-French Ministers were untrue. Enemy tonnage was constantly decreasing owing to sinking while enemy requirements of tonnage were increasing. The U-boats like the armies would secure victory.

## AUSTRIA'S FOOD CRISIS.

Zurich, July 6.  
The anxiety as regards harvesting, which has begun in Austria-Hungary, has reached a climax owing to violent rains everywhere in Austria-Hungary and storms and severe frosts in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia. Great damage has been done to crops and potatoes.

## AN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 7.  
President Wilson had an hour and a half conference with Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Henson (Chief of the operations of the Navy) and General Allen (Chief of Staff of the Army).

## UNITED STATES CABLES.

Washington, July 6.  
The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to take over the telegraph and telephone cables.

## MEXICO AND AMERICA.

Washington, July 6.  
The congratulations received by President Wilson on the 4th of July included a telegram from President Carranza expressing the most fervent wishes of the Mexican people and Government for the prosperity of the United States and the earliest advent of everlasting peace and justice on both continents.

## NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Amsterdam, July 7.  
A Constantinople message says that Wazir-din has been proclaimed Sultan at the Topkapul Palace whence the remains of Mohamed the Fifth were afterwards removed and interred in the mosque of Eyub.

## GERMAN POTATO RATION.

Amsterdam, July 7.  
Berlin potato rations have been reduced to a pound a week.

## FORMER MAYOR OF NEW YORK KILLED.

New York, July 7.  
Major Mitchell, ex-Mayor of New York, has been killed while flying in Louisiana.

## HOME AGAIN.

## Soldiers Return to Australia.

Another batch of wounded and sick soldiers arrived in Sydney recently, and received a warm welcome as they proceeded through the city streets, headed by the Liverpool Depot Band. Additional "strong posts" had been established in various parts of the route, and the effect of this was to increase the enthusiasm which prevailed everywhere. There was a fair supply of banking and Martin Place, which was gay with flags, attracted considerable attention.

There was a large crowd at the Anzac Buffet and when the announcement was made that the vessel would be late arriving at the wharf many of those present left the enclosure with the intention of seeing the procession pass through the city streets. In this way they added to the enthusiasm which prevailed. As soon as the procession had passed a given point they streamed back to the Buffet, and arrived in time to welcome the returned men.

The arrangements were in every way satisfactory at the Buffet, and during the wait for the motor cars to arrive, tea and cakes were served to the visitors under the direction of Miss Evans.

The arrival of the men was heralded by the band playing "Australia Will Be There," and as soon as the first batch of cars entered the enclosure cheers broke forth from the hundreds of waiting relatives and friends.

There were 380 men for New South Wales and the disembarkation was carried out with expedition by Captain Taylor, M.O., Staff Officer for Invalids and Returned Soldiers.

The Queenslanders were taken direct to the Central Railway Station, and left by special train for the northern State.

## Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 3.30 p.m. to-day:—  
Warning.—Depression northern part of China Sea. Typhoon in about 120 degrees Long, E. and 17 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES UNITE.

## An Important American Amalgamation.

Washington, May 28.—Merger of four of the principal express companies of the United States into one big company with whom the Railroad Administration will enter into contract for the carrying on of the express business "for all the railroads under Federal control" to-night was sanctioned by Director General McAdoo.

This action was taken to-night by the Director General on the basis of a report submitted to him by officials of the Railroad Administration instructed to make a complete survey of the situation and make recommendations to prevent the collapse of the country's express service made imminent by the constant shrinking of the company's profits.

Under the agreement between the Director General and the four express companies the consolidated company will be capitalised only to the extent of the actual value of property and cash put into the business. To this end, it is agreed that the value of physical properties to be put into the business by the new company will amount to \$30,000,000. Only on this will capital stock be issued. Other capital stock is forbidden except at par for cash. Compensation arrangements for both the Government and the companies provide that the Railroad Administration shall receive 50 per cent of the operating revenues or gross earnings of the new company.

Out of the remainder of the revenues the company will pay its operating expenses and taxes in addition to a dividend of 5 per cent on its capital stock.

"Out of the next 2 per cent, available for distribution," the Railroad Administration explained in its statement outlining the agreement, "the express company will receive 1 per cent and the Government 1 per cent; out of the next 3 per cent, available for distribution, the express company will receive 1 per cent, and the Government 2 per cent; any further amounts available for distribution will be divided 1 to the express company and 2 to the Government."

To provide against any scarcity of employees for operation of the express company, arrangements may be made with the Director General for use of railroad employees in express service. Wages of employees transferred from railroad service to express service, however, will be fixed and paid by the Director General, the companies to compensate the Director General for such services.

The statement of the Railroad Administration announcing the merger was as follows:—

"Director General McAdoo announces that with a view to handling the express business of the country in the most efficient and economical manner, he has sanctioned the plan of the four principal express companies (Adams, American, Wells Fargo and Southern) forming a new express company, with which he will make a contract for the carrying on of the express business for all of the railroads under Federal control.

"Under this arrangement the new express company will be the Director General's agent for carrying on the express business. The character of the service and the character of the rates will be under the Director General's control and subject to initiation by him.

"An important feature of the arrangement is that the new company is to be capitalised only to the extent of actual property and cash put into the business and that the Government will share on a progressively increasing scale in any profits derived from the business.

"The general method of determining the compensation is that the Director General will receive 50 per cent of the operating revenues (or gross earnings) and out of the balance the express company will pay operating expenses and taxes and a dividend of 5 per cent on its capital stock. Out of the next 2 per cent, available for distribution the

express company will receive 1 per cent, and the Government 1 per cent; out of the next 3 per cent, available for distribution the express company will receive 1 per cent and the Government 2 per cent; any further amounts available for distribution will be divided one-fourth to the express company and three-fourths to the Government.

"The Director General is greatly pleased to be able to inaugurate this salutary method of division of profits. The express company is given a continuing inducement to accomplish the greatest efficiency and economy, and yet the Government will enjoy an increasingly great proportion of the benefits of all such efficiency and economy.

"The new express company will put its business physical properties of the actual value of \$30,000,000, for which capital stock to that amount will be issued. No other capital stock will be issued, except at par for cash.

"While the new express company is permitted, upon arrangement with the Director General to use railroad employees in express service, the entire compensation of all such employees, both for railroad and express service, will be fixed and paid to the Director General; and the express company will compensate the Director General for services rendered by such employees to the express company.

"The new arrangement will make it practicable to avoid a great deal of wasteful duplication of facilities and to eliminate a large amount of accounting which, while necessary under the old system of separate contracts between the various express companies and the various railroad companies, will be unnecessary under the new system."

George O. Taylor, now president of the American Express Company, has been selected to act as active president of the new organisation, it was announced in this city last night. In an interview given out by Mr. Taylor last evening the following tentative plans were set forth:

"Hereafter the express companies will eliminate the individual identity which has separated them for the last three-quarters of a century and offer to the Government and to their joint patrons a unified, single express service.

"In the future merchants, manufacturers and individuals need merely specify 'by express' and the entire man power and vehicle power of the express world will respond to their call.

"At no time in the history of the railroads has the volume of express traffic been so great as it is to-day, the business reaching a total during the past fiscal year of over \$200,000,000.

"Already the vast terminals now maintained by the various companies are being unified for a practical saving of time and transfer.

"The street equipment of between twenty and thirty thousand motor and horse vehicles are undergoing a redistribution to avoid duplication of routes.

"Branch agencies and multiple offices in many cities will be subject to an economical readjustment.

"The claim departments will be unified and a closer co-operation established with the shippers to eliminate losses resulting from faulty packing and incorrect marking of shipments.

"The new move will bring into one organisation over one hundred thousand men now trained in express service. It will be the policy of the company to maintain a broad gage attitude toward its employees, many of whom have spent their lives in the service and thousands of whom have made great personal sacrifices in carrying the immense burden of the last three and a half years.

"In the past the express companies have been vital factors in the conveyance of merchandise and foodstuffs. They have eliminated distance and the time element between the manufacturer and his market. The new move is designed to improve the distribution of commerce and agriculture, and the business of the country may look upon it with confidence that their interests will be carefully and intelligently served."

It was also explained last night that the non-transportation activities of the separate companies such as money orders, travellers' checks, travel department, foreign exchange and banking and their respective foreign organisations which are of international magnitude, would not come under the consolidation, but would be conducted by the individual companies as in the past, the offices of the new company acting as agents for the old companies in the handling of the above-mentioned features.

Associated with President Taylor in the management of the new American Railroad Express Company will be:—

B. D. Caldwell, now president of Wells Fargo and Co. who has been selected as chairman of the Board to supplement Mr. Taylor's work. Mr. Caldwell is a former railroad man, coming to the Wells Fargo Company from the Leeka wanna Railroad, of which he was vice-president.

William M. Barrett, now president of Adams Express Company, will be a director and member of the executive committee of the new company and will continue as president of the Adams Express Company to handle its investment and financial business.

The following have been selected as operating vice-presidents:—

H. E. M. Cowie, now vice-president and general manager of the American Express Company, will have charge of the Atlantic departments.

E. A. Stedman, now vice-president and general manager of Wells Fargo & Co., Chicago, central departments.

C. D. Summy, general manager of American Express Company at Chicago, in charge of South-western departments.

A Christensen, vice president and general manager of Wells Fargo & Co., San Francisco, in charge of Pacific departments.

E. M. Williams, vice president in charge of traffic for Adams Express Company, in charge of South-eastern departments.

F. M. Holbrook, vice president in charge of Traffic of Wells Fargo & Co., New York, will be located at Washington as assistant to president.

D. S. Elliott, vice president in charge of traffic of the American Express Company, New York, will be in charge of traffic for the new company.

J. W. Newland, vice president and comptroller for Wells Fargo & Co., Chicago, will be the vice president in charge of accounting for the new company.

E. E. Bush has been selected as manager of maintenance and purchases.

T. B. Harrison and C. W. Stockton, now general attorneys for the American and Wells Fargo respectively will, act as general counsel.

Mr. Taylor, who will be the guiding hand in the new alignment, has had a most spectacular rise in the transportation field. He began not many years ago at the humble position of wagon helper and driver in a small Wisconsin country town, his first position after leaving Ripon College. Since that time he has held practically every position in the American Express Company, from the lowest to the highest.

While vice president and general manager of the Western Department, with headquarters at Chicago, he was brought to New York and made president during the critical period through which the express companies passed four years ago, and after an uphill fight developed an organisation which handles to-day several times the volume of express shipments handled prior to his becoming president.

Through his active participation in all phases of the business he has secured the confidence of the manufacturing and commercial bodies of the country. He is a strong believer in an open-handed frank understanding between the executive officers and the more humble employees of his organisation; with the result that his loyalty to their interests is felt by all who work for him. He ranks among the youngest of the big executives of the country.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Referring to the above, the local General Agent of the American Express Company says:—While this article states that the com-

## MERCANTILE MARINE.

## Results of Local Examinations.

The following have been successful in Board of Trade Examinations held at the Harbour Office, Hongkong, during the month of June:—

Mr. W. G. Irvine, of Messrs. Douglas Laiprak and Co., of Hongkong, as Second Mate.

Mr. O. T. Timbrell, of New South Wales, as 2nd. Class Engineer.

Mr. T. A. Nicholas, of Newport, as 2nd. Mate.

Mr. J. D. Thwaites, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., as 2nd. Mate.

Mr. W. Shaw, of Birkenhead, as 1st. Mate.

Mr. G. L. O. Johnson, of Leigh-on-Sea, as Master.

Mr. R. Farley, of Vancouver, B.C., as 1st. Engineer.

## LAWN BOWLS.

## Police v. Kowloon.

The second match of the season, Police v. Kowloon, was played on the Police Ground on Saturday last. The Civil Service and Tai Koo match was postponed till next Saturday, owing to Tai Koo's ground being unplayable.

Police.	Kowloon.
B. Walt	May
J. J. Walt	Dixon
J. Walt	Gray
W. Gerrard	Russell
(Skip) 30	(Skip) 16
Angus	Muir
Field	Blair
Cooper	Chapman
Grant	Haxton
(Skip) 19	(Skip) 27
Glendinning	Hedley
Davitt	Oswald
Grimmett	Allen
Gordon	Cooper
(Skip) 18	(Skip) 18
56	61

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Absent Councillors. In reply to Shum Chun-hean's urgent telegrams asking them to come to Canton, Sun Yat-sen said that he is going to visit America, and cannot state when he will return, while Tang Shao-yi said that his acceptance of the post depends on whether a certain Power will agree to render financial assistance.

An Election Difficulty. The task of choosing a President of the Administrative Council is proving very hard to decide, as the M. P. a. and Navy are in favour of Wu Ting-fang while Luk Wing-ting, Tong Chi-yao and the Military are in favour of Shum Chun-hean. According to the existing regulations, the President must be elected by the seven councillors among themselves and this election can only take place when Sam and Tong have taken up their posts.

Landing at Amoy. An official report from Shum King-ming states that Commander Chin Kwong, after capturing four districts, has landed at Amoy and is now fighting with the Fukien army.

Another Loan? The public is very much surprised on hearing a rumour that the Authority is negotiating with the Bank of Formosa for a loan of \$5,000,000, the Canton-Hankow Railway to be given as security. It is also rumoured that the Bank has agreed to advance \$2,000,000.

National Holiday. A telegram from Peking orders that July 12 be observed as a national holiday in celebration of the reconstruction of the Republic last year.

Companies mentioned will continue their financial and foreign business individually as heretofore, the writer is to-day (July 8) in receipt of a cable, advising that Wells Fargo and Company have transferred their entire financial and foreign freight operations to the American Express Company, who will immediately arrange to liquidate Wells Fargo and Company and handle their business affairs in the Orient.

## ALLEGED INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Chinese Newspapers Prosecuted.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the editor and publisher of the *Tas Kwoong* and the *Chun Wan Yat Pe*, Chinese newspapers, were summoned for publishing indecent and immoral advertisements.

The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Defendants were represented by Mr. M. K. Lo, who asked for a short remand, stating he had only been instructed yesterday and not had sufficient time to consider his position. He thought the offence was only a technical one and it did not strike him that the advertisements were in any way offensive and it was on that account that he would require some little time to consider whether he should plead guilty.

There were several similar advertisements to those complained of in the European press, advertising remedies for maladies. This could not in any way be termed indecent or immoral.

Mr. Hallifax said he was not pressing for a heavy penalty. With regard to advertisements of a like nature mentioned by Mr. Lo, in the European papers, this prosecution was only a beginning and they would be dealt with in the regular course. The law applied equally to all. No doubt there were advertisements appearing in the English papers which came within the law.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The editor and publisher of the *Chun Ngai San Po* were summoned under the same Ordinance, this case also being adjourned.

## ALLIES TAKE OVER VLADIVOSTOK.

## The German Threat Forestalled.

In view of a telegram is to-day's issue announcing the Czechoslovak control of Vladivostok, the following from the *N. C. Daily News* is of interest:—

Vladivostok, July 1.—On the morning of the 29th the Czech-Slovaks, assisted by British and Japanese sailors, took possession of the town after overthrowing the present Bolshevik administration without apparent disturbance. Details will follow later.

Later. The details regarding the coup on the 29th are as follows.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the Commandant of the Czech-Slovaks issued an ultimatum to the local Soviet stating that the Bolsheviks, assisted by armed German and Austrian prisoners of war, were opposing the passage of the Czech-Slovaks to Vladivostok from western Siberia and as the local Bolsheviks are showing signs of setting in an antagonistic manner towards the Czechs, he considered it his duty to take such steps as lay in his power to assist his fellow-countrymen and, as a preliminary measure, had decided to disarm the local Bolsheviks.

He gave half-an-hour for a reply and no reply being received the disarmament was forthwith proceeded with and carried out practically without any resistance.

600 sailors laid down their arms and the other Bolshevik elements were dispersed or surrendered. The only fighting which took place was in a building near the railway-station, which the Czechs captured in the evening with very slight casualties although a considerable number of the Bolsheviks were killed or wounded, including several German Magyars.

Landing parties from the British and Japanese warships patrolled and enforced neutrality in the area where the Comsatels are situated. The American and Chinese warships also landed parties later to assist this measure.

The duly elected members of the old local administration who were ejected from office by the Bolsheviks have resumed control. The question of the future government has not been decided. Order now prevails and general relief and satisfaction is manifest at the overthrow of the Bolshevik regime.

This telegram office was closed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.



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## COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Ficht's fire-proof safes.



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Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete. Steamers and sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

## IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

# Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### Irish Linen.

The Irish Linen Corporation, an association "to promote the consideration and discussion of all questions affecting the Irish linen industry," has filed an application for registration as a limited liability, no-profit organization. The object of the company is to unite the trade in an effort to preserve the high position of Irish linens on the world's market after the war.

### India's Sugar Crop.

Based on reports from provinces containing 99 per cent. of the total area under sugar cane in British India, the Indian Department of Statistics' final estimate of the 1917-18 output is 3,229,000 long tons of raw sugar ("gur") from 2,798,000 acres of cane, compared with 2,728,000 tons from 2,416,000 acres in 1916-17. This works out at 2,527 lb. per acre, against 2,529 lb. for 1916-17. The 1917-18 figures for both area and yield are the highest on record.

### Future of Trade with Greece.

The secretary of the branch in Greece of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States has furnished the following memorandum on the future of trade with Greece for the information of British manufacturers and merchants, says the *Journal of Commerce*:—"The writer has had twenty years' experience in business in the East, and his suggestions for the development of British trade with that country are worthy of serious consideration. British and German methods.—Before considering the future it may be well to glance at the past system of doing business in Greece by British firms, as compared with German methods. In the past reports were repeatedly made on German business methods in Greece as compared with British methods. It was not advocated that United Kingdom firms should allow the same length of credit as did German firms, but various middle courses were

pointed out by which United Kingdom firms could compete more successfully with the Germans, and could offer terms which the Greeks would accept owing to their far greater appreciation of British manufactures. While these views obtained the approval of public bodies and trade journals, the individual manufacturer in the United Kingdom generally preferred not to depart from his own way of doing business. Many progressive firms, it is true, accepted the suggestions, but they were for the most part newly established businesses. The manufacturers, whose names are a household word, and whose reputations are firmly established all over the world, would not depart from their fixed rules in order to supply so small a market as they considered Greece to be. Among the advantages offered to Greek merchants by Germans and Austrians were the following:—Long credits, quick deliveries, cheapness, large discounts, prices quoted c.i.f. the Piræus, quotations in the metric system, catalogues in French, frequent visits by commercial travellers with samples, anxiety to suit the requirements of the market, compliance with instructions as to Customs requirements, matching samples, attention to small orders, as well as to important ones, and partial or total payment for advertising their goods in the Greek newspapers. A few British firms comply with some of the above requirements. With the Germans it is the general rule to do so. The German system of business before the war being known, it is not to be supposed that they will abate one jot of the facilities they have hitherto offered when they begin to reconstruct their foreign commerce. They may vary their rules, but only in so far as will enable them to compete still more strongly with their trade rivals, for it is certain that they will not be excluded from all foreign European markets after the war. In countries like Greece, Serbia, and Rumania the Germans will continue to do business. Then, again, there are certain articles in which the Germans and Austrians excel, partly on account of their skill, and partly because they happen to have the necessary raw materials at hand. Many instances might be quoted in which a preference is given to German goods on the score of quality alone, leaving cheapness out of the question.

## CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA.

### A Japanese General's Impressions.

Major-General Nakashima Maetake, who is believed to have been engaged on a certain mission in Siberia since January last, arrived at Shimonoseki from Fusan a few days ago, and proceeded to Tokyo. It is said the object of the General's return is to submit full particulars regarding the prevailing conditions in Siberia to the Government, as he found the situation too complicated to explain in telegrams and letters. The Major-General does not know whether he will again proceed to Siberia after making his report in Tokyo, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Mainichi* at Shimonoseki, the Major-General drew a very gloomy picture of conditions in Siberia. Among other things he is reported to have said:—"Conditions in Siberia are as chaotic as ever. The intellectual classes have been deprived of their property and reduced to a most distressing state. The agricultural classes are without seed to sow this year, and anticipate with grave concern the advent of famine next winter. In short, the whole of Siberia is now in a state of disintegration, the people having no resources to fall back upon for the protection of their lives and property. They have learned that the Leninist Government is nothing but a puppet in German hands, and is not to be relied upon. Their one desire is that the Allies should extend a helping hand to them."

"When the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia was to the front some time ago, my hotel was besieged with a crowd of eager visitors, who were unanimous in hoping for a speedy realization of the rumored scheme. Among those who appealed to me for Japanese assistance were some noble families arriving from European Russia as refugees. When the topic of Japanese intervention began to subside, however, the Russians paid no attention whatever to me. A certain Russian declared that if Allied assistance was not forthcoming, there was nothing for them but to appeal to the Germans for help, for they could not leave their lives and property in the present uncertain state."

"It is undeniable that German influence is gradually spreading eastwards. In China the administrative power has already been usurped by German and Austrian prisoners of war. Of the arming of Bolshevik troops fighting the Simonov forces are some 1,000 ex-prisoners of war, while the Soviets at Vladivostok have been joined by about 500 prisoners. It is observable, too, that Germans are endeavouring to induce the Czechs—who propose to proceed to the western front to fight against Germany,—to throw in their lot with the Bolsheviks."

"In describing conditions in this way I am not exaggerating the facts. I am simply depicting the actual state of things prevailing. In my opinion it is only proper that Japan should render assistance as effectively as possible to these helpless people in Siberia."

"There are reports that the influence of the Simonov troops is waning, but the fact is they are still holding their own against the Bolsheviks. From what I have observed myself, the total strength of the Simonov troops is 3,800, while the Bolsheviks, against whom they are fighting, have a force of between 4,000 and 5,000. The Bolsheviks are drawing their war supplies from Russian stocks and German sources, nor is the Simonov force short of supplies as some reports have it, though I am not in a position to state how their supplies are obtained."

"The duty of the American railway corps does not go beyond directing the railway service, though the original intention was reported to have been to take over the entire management of the railways. Since the establishment of the Bolshevik Government Americans evidently have been at great pains to promote their interest by entering into close relations with the Government, but it appears they have gradually despaired of all hope of obtaining mining, industrial, and other rights and interests in Russia through this channel. This has caused a general change in the attitude of the Americans resident in the Far East towards the Bolshevik Government."

"Harbin is full of Russian refugees, and hotel accommodation being wholly inadequate, many persons are sleeping in railway carriages."

## EXCHANGE.

### SELLING.

1/T	3/35
Demand	3/34
30 d/s	3/35
60 d/s	3/4
4 m/s	3/45
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	141 1/2
1/T Japan	148 1/2
1/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	78 3/4
1/T Java	151
1/T Java	Nom.
1/T Marks	Nom.
1/T France	450
Demand, Paris	450 1/2

### BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/45
4 m/s. D/P	3/5
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	80
1500 & New York	80
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	465
6 m/s. France	470
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	78 3/4
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	158
Demand, Singapore	141 1/2
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/2
Sovereign	6.00 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	c. par.
" 10 "	50 cts. 2 prem.
" 5 "	\$100% prem.
Canton	49 1/2 dis.

### For the Front.

Mr. Gordon Morris, the well-known Shanghai billiard player, has left for home, having volunteered for service in the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr. Will Crooks, M. P. At a conference representative of all the Labour organizations of Woolwich Mr. Will Crooks was adopted as prospective Labour candidate for East Woolwich, and Mr. Alexander Gordon Cameron for West Woolwich, both being new constituencies. Mr. Cameron is assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

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Chief Manager.

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## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

### PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

DOWN HILL	UP HILL	DOWN HILL	UP HILL
6.45 A.M.	6.45 A.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.

SIGHT CARS on Week Days

SATURDAY

By Arrangement at the Company's Office

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office

Alexander Holdings

Des Voeux Road

"Buses and motor vehicles available for all parts of the Island and for the New Territories."

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## BANKS

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$13,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2/-

—\$15,000,000

Silver—\$19,500,000

\$24,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.,

Chairman

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.,

London Bankers—London County and

Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed

On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per

annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 18 months, 5 per cent. per annum

For 24 months, 5 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 30 months, 6 per cent. per annum

For 36 months, 6 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 42 months, 7 per cent. per annum

For 48 months, 7 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 54 months, 8 per cent. per annum

For 60 months, 8 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 66 months, 9 per cent. per annum

For 72 months, 9 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 78 months, 10 per cent. per annum

For 84 months, 10 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 90 months, 11 per cent. per annum

For 96 months, 11 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 102 months, 12 per cent. per annum



